

# WHITE HAS A HUNCH HE WILL BE SENATOR

### Four Will Elect Governors and Several Will Pass on Constitutional Questions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Former Governor Albert B. White, at present the only avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator in West Virginia, has been in Washington. So has Charles W. Swisher, and their presence here in the minds of the politicians is connected with Governor White's political plans for the future. The two distinguished West Virginians arrived here simultaneously Saturday morning in time to breakfast together at the Raleigh. Mr. White came from Parkersburg and Mr. Swisher from his home in Charleston.

Later in the morning they called on the Hon. Isaac T. Mann at his apartments at the Highlands. Mr. Swisher was one of Mr. Mann's managers in his campaign for the senate in 1912-13, and it is figured here that his coming was to facilitate the meeting of White and Mann who have always been merely the most formal friends, although entertaining a high regard and admiration for each other. It is not figured that Swisher will have any conspicuous part in the management of Governor White's campaign for the senate, however. Being about as good an all around politician as there is to be found in his own or any other state, Governor White is expected to manage his own campaign. It is the prevailing opinion among the politicians here and at home that he could not find a better manager. Mr. Swisher, however, is known to strongly favor the nomination of the former chief executive of the state.

### Mann Non-Committal.

On the other hand, Isaac T. Mann has not come out openly for Governor White or anybody else for the senatorship. Up till about the time that White announced it was a question whether Mann would himself be a candidate. There was strong pressure from any influential party men in all parts of the state brought to bear on him to become a candidate. There was a hearty good party sentiment down in the ranks for that, too. And from all reports brought here by politicians from West Virginia there is still existing that sentiment, although it is said by some that it is more so. There are still a few well known leaders who are yet of the opinion that the party may yet have a chance to pass on Mann as a senatorial aspirant. But their number is quite limited.

The meeting of White and Mann is very naturally supposed to have to do with securing the latter's active, open and early support for the ex-governor. The opinion is that Mr. Mann inclines strongly toward favoring the White candidacy, but he has not said so formally.

Another man called on by Governor White while here was ex-Senator N. B. Scott. Their intimate friendship of many years is a fact well known in West Virginia. It is almost as well known there that Scott gives White more credit than anybody else for his election the first time as a senator, and has never considered that he has done very much in the way of repaying that debt. It is the understanding that he is not only anxious but willing to help his friend's present candidacy in any way that he can, and that he can help, and considerable, although he is no longer a legal resident of the state, no politician is so foolish as to deny. Next to being in the senate himself, his friends say that Senator Scott would rather see ex-Governor White encoined there than any other living man.

Governor White met many West Virginians while here. He "stepped about" lively, and was given a hearty good welcome by everybody. He said when asked about it that his candidacy was progressing in a manner highly satisfactory, but he did not care to make any formal statement for the press and public about it at this time.

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## ELECTIONS ARE TO BE HELD IN EIGHT STATES

### Former Governor of This State Tells West Virginians in Washington about it.

Eight states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi, will hold elections Tuesday, November 2.

In four of these states, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi governors are to be elected; in six states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Kentucky and Mississippi the state legislature, in whole or in part are to be elected, and in five states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, important constitutional issues are to be decided.

With a few local exceptions, in fact, these constitutional questions will be the dominant issues on election day, including as they do such fundamental matters as woman suffrage, municipal home rule, prohibition, state income tax, referendum plans, and some lesser reforms.

The woman suffrage question will come up for decision in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which states will furnish, in point of population, the greatest test of the suffrage issue has ever had in the United States. New Jersey, the first state in the East to vote on equal suffrage, defeated the proposition at a special election given over exclusively to the suffrage question October 19. While it has been said by some political observers that the result of the test in New Jersey would be reliably indicative of what might be expected in the three bigger neighboring states, the suffrage leaders have not been discouraged by the big majority with which the issue was defeated in New Jersey, and look forward to the bigger test with confidence.

The importance of this test is indicated by the fact that, in point of population, the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which will vote on suffrage November 2, include over 20,000,000 people—a fifth of the population of the entire United States—and these 20,000,000 are practically double the population of the states in which equal suffrage has as yet been fully achieved.

New York State. In New York state, in addition to the suffrage issue, a dominant feature of the election will be the question of adopting a new state constitution as revised by a recent state constitutional convention, presided over by Elihu Root. The new constitution, at the request of the suffrage leaders, has not been made to include the suffrage amendment, hence the constitution and the suffrage issue will be voted upon separately, neither question having anything to do directly with the fate of the other.

The features of the revised constitution are measures designed to give the cities of the state greater latitude in the management of municipal affairs, and incidentally to re-

form the legislature of a vast amount of local matters; to make the governor a more responsible individual by making the numerous executive arms of the administration more directly responsible to him; to reform the judiciary so as to eliminate some of the red tape that is declared to handicap the prompt execution of the laws; and among other provisions the short ballot and the budget system. Two important articles, relating to taxation and reapportionment will be submitted to the voters, separate from the general constitution question. Two other separate amendments would provide for a \$27,000,000 bond issue to complete the Barge canal, and to permit the legislature to alter the rate of interest on certain state debts already incurred. Although the Republicans were in a majority in the convention, they are not a unit in supporting the new constitution nor are the Democrats standing solidly against it.

In personnel, the New York election calls for the choice of a full assembly of 150 members, eleven congressmen, as well as all the supreme-court justices and three congressmen, as well as country and city officials in some sections of the state.

Congressional successors are to be chosen to Joseph A. Goulden, Democrat, of the twenty-third district, and Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., and Seno E. Payne, of the thirty-first and thirty-sixth, respectively, who died while serving in the last Congress. The candidates are William S. Bennett, Republican, and Elsworth J. Healy, Democrat, both of New York, in the twenty-third district; Bertrand H. Smeil, of Potsdam, Republican, William L. Allen, of Malone, Democrat, and Howard D. Hadley, of Plattsburg, Progressive, in the thirty-first district; and Norman S. Gould, of Seneca Falls, Republican-Progressive, and Louis J. Licht, of Geneva, Democrat, in the thirty-sixth.

Massachusetts. In addition to the suffrage amendment, will vote on the proposition of giving the legislature authority to impose a tax on incomes and similar authority for the taking over of land in country districts for the purpose of establishing homesteads for those who may wish to escape from the more congested

## PRINCETON PROFESSOR SAYS FISH WILL SOME DAY BE OUR BEST ILLUMINATION



quarters of the cities. A successor to governor David I. Walsh, Democrat, is to be elected, and the candidates, including Governor Walsh, are Reison B. Clark, Progressive; Samuel W. McCall, Republican; William Shaw, Prohibitionist; Walter S. Hutchins, Socialist; and Peter O'Rourke, Socialist-Labor.

A lieutenant-governor and various other state officials together with forty senators and 240 members of the state house of representatives are also to be elected.

Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania will have comparatively little of general interest to its election outside of the vote on the suffrage question. No state officers are to be elected with the exception of three candidates to fill vacancies on the superior court bench. In general the only thing other than the suffrage issue to attract the voters to the polls with the county and municipal elections, although one congressman is to be elected to fill a vacancy in the twenty-fourth district.

Maryland. Maryland will elect a governor, comptroller of the state treasury, attorney general, a full house of delegates and a half of the state senate. In addition four constitutional amendments will be voted on, and local minor officers will be chosen in the counties and Baltimore city. Candidates to succeed Goldsborough, Republican, are Ovington E. Weller, Republican; Emerson C. Harrington, Democrat; and George R. Gorsuch, Prohibitionist.

The constitutional amendments are for the referendum, a new tax on scheme, home rule for cities and parols in criminal cases. The referendum plan is practically the

same as that followed in other states except that the Maryland proposition includes a prohibition against the use of the referendum in any local option or license legislation. If the home rule amendment carries the legislature will be relieved of a vast amount of purely local legislation, which would be vested in the city and county councils; while the taxation amendment provides for the classification of all kinds of property for the purpose of taxation.

Ohio. There will be general interest in the election in Ohio for the reason that state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic is an issue again this year, as it was last year in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment which would forbid the sale or manufacture for sale of any alcoholic beverages. The "wet" have countered this proposal with petitions under the initiative and referendum law by which the people will also vote on another provision which would prevent the submission of any constitutional amendment more than twice in six years. Ohio is the only state in the union which will vote this fall upon the liquor issue. In addition to the broader question of prohibition the so-called liquor license decentralization law, passed by the recent legislature, will be subjected to referendum. The issue concerns largely the method of selection of license commissioners.

The Sprague congressional redistricting bill, passed by the recent legislature, will also be under fire by referendum, which was petitioned by the Democratic state organization. The redistricting law as drawn would, it is declared, result in normal years in the election of sixteen Republican congressmen and possibly six Democratic congressmen. The Democrats claim that the law which they passed when in power divided the districts about evenly as between the two parties.

All cities in Ohio will select mayors and other municipal officers at the coming election, but no state officers are to be chosen this fall.

Kentucky. The Kentuckians will elect a governor for a four-year term, all other state officers, one half of the state senate and an entire assembly. Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists have candidates for all the state offices, with Republican and Democratic contestants for every place on the ballot and the Progressives are represented by candidates for nearly all the state offices and numerous seats in the general assembly. The Socialist party has only a candidate for governor.

In the last presidential election the Progressive party in Kentucky polled approximately 12,000 more votes than the Republicans, but the latter claim to have regained many of those who had left the ranks.

Four years ago, when Governor McCreary, Democrat, was elected, his majority over his Republican opponent was approximately 33,000.

Former Congressman A. O. Stanley, of Henderson, recently won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in a three-sided contest by the largest plurality ever accorded a candidate in Kentucky. The runner-up declared in favor of state-wide prohibition. Mr. Stanley favored continuing in effect the county unit law, or local option. This stand later was incorporated in the Democratic party platform. The platform also favors submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment that would do away with the prison contract system and permitting the working of convicts on the county roads.

Edwin P. Morrow, of Somerset, is a Republican nominee. Fred J. Irexler, a Louisville man, heads the Progressive ticket.

Mississippi. The election in Mississippi will be merely a ratification of the nominations made by the Democratic voters at the state primaries held last August, inasmuch as no other party has candidates in the field. A full set of state, county and district officers will be formally elected, as well as members of both branches of the legislature. No congressmen will be elected this year.

The present lieutenant governor, Theodore B. Bibb, will become governor, succeeding Earl Brewer, and Lee M. Russell will be the lieutenant governor. Other candidates for state offices include Secretary of State J. W. Power; attorney general, Ross A. Collins; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Taylor; superintendent of education, W. H. Smith.

New Jersey. Having disposed of the suffrage issue at the special election October 19, New Jersey has left little of general interest for the election of November 2. Voting on this day will be confined to the election of six members of the state senate and a full membership of sixty in the house. The campaign has been very quiet, no state-wide issues being involved. In some legislative districts, local option has been an issue.

The election in the eight states that have been mentioned in the foregoing comprise all of the state elections that will be held in the United States this fall, and, as will be noted, the voting is confined entirely to states east of the Mississippi river.

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